

site shore, and the gray towering rocks above tone into the browns and purples of departing day.

"Once made accessible by the proposed roadway, which engineers of high repute who are familiar with the physical conditions of this shore estimate can be built, 25 feet in width, at an expense of not more than \$12,000 a mile, and in all probability for much less, this shore would work out its proper destiny as a pleasure-place for the people. Here would be the Henley of America, the ideal home for all the rowing, canoe and river yacht clubs in these waters. The international, intercollegiate and the numerous other aquatic contests that are yearly coming off would here find the quiet water essential to satisfactory rowing or paddling races, out of the channel tides and traffic of the eastern shore, and amid environments interesting and unique. Crowded out of their quarters on the Harlem and along the eastern shore of the Hudson, the boat clubs would find delightful and permanent homes, never again to be disturbed, and ample ferry accommodations would soon make them accessible from all parts of the city.

"Houseboating, a sensible and pleasant recreation, heretofore denied us, could, in the shoal water along shore, be made an endless source of pleasure under the most charming conditions of land and water, while the wheelmen of the two States should find it difficult to withdraw from the cool shadows of the cliffs and the enchantment of the scenes continually before them."

PROUD BROOKLYN CRICKETERS.

A CLUB THAT MADE A REMARKABLE RECORD LAST SEASON—ITS OFFICERS AND PLAYERS.

There is probably no athletic organization more proud of its achievements than the Brooklyn Cricket Club, which made a remarkable record last season and was rewarded with the championship and pennant of the New-York Cricket Association. The cricket prize trophy had never been won by a Brooklyn club until Captain Knight's men came to the front and vanquished the other aspirants. In the course of the season the team played fourteen championship games, of which it won eleven, lost one, and two were drawn. The game which was lost was played early in the season, and that result seemed to stimulate the players to greater exertions, because from that time the club never lost a game.

The following members composed the victorious team: C. Knight, captain; S. B. Standfast, vice-captain; Archie Brown, W. H. Rose, F. J. Loughlin, J. Pedlow, S. Pedlow, G. Hake, R. C. M. Browne, G. G. France, W. Sparks, J. Rodgers and H. P. Shillstone.

Captain Knight is the only native American on the team, the other members being natives of England, Scotland, and the North of Ireland, the junior members, France and Shillstone, are West Indians.

The club was organized in 1887, has headquarters at No. 502 Fulton-st., and practice grounds in Prospect Park. The present officers are: President, Dr. Robert Boeckmann; vice-president, James Pedlow; secretary and treasurer, C. H. Owen; captain, first eleven, C. Knight; vice-captain, first eleven, S. B. Standfast; captain, second eleven, J. Rodgers; vice-captain, second eleven, W. Sparks.

GOLF BREEDS THRIFT.

ETHIOPIAN CADDIES CAN EARN EXCELLENT WAGES AT THE LINKS.

From The Chicago Inter Ocean.

The rapid spread of golf in this country has opened a new field for the enterprising American boy.

It is good, healthful work for a lad, for it keeps him out in the open air, and he often gets as much fun and more out of a game than the player himself. His earnings are more than those of most of his fellows in stores and offices, too. The usual rate of pay is from 10 to 15 cents an hour, and with the tips he gets from players the caddy's earnings often amount to \$8 or \$10 per week in the golf season. In some places the caddies are paid by the round, but that is not so fair as the time pay system, as the least skillful players, who are apt to give the caddies most work, take the longest time to go over the course.

In the neighborhood of the big cities, where most of the golf links are located, many business men play the game, going over the links early in the morning or on their return from business after 4 in the afternoon. In such places most of the caddies are schoolboys, who can do this work outside of school hours, as the links are practically deserted during the middle of the day except on Saturday, which is, of course, a holiday for the schoolboy as well as for the business man. There are any number of thrifty caddies who are paying all their school expenses this winter with the money they earned running after balls during the long summer days.

A RAT-CATCHER'S STORY.

From The Philadelphia Record.

There are tricks in all trades, and probably as many in that of the professional rat-catcher as in any other line. According to the story of a man who has made a barrel of money in that business, but who has since drifted into other pursuits, it was once easier to make a living catching rats than by running a shell game at a country fair. "I used to use ferrets for the extermination of the rodents," he said, "and when I received an order to clear a warehouse of the pests I always insisted that the pay should be gauged by the number of rats killed, at so much per head. I carried the ferrets in a big wooden box, with a false bottom. In a secret drawer, underneath, I would place four or five dozen live rats before starting out, let them run loose upon reaching the place to be rid of rodents, and then free the ferrets. Of course, with fifty or sixty rats running around loose, there was always a great slaughter, and sometimes the ferrets would kill nearly all the

rats I turned free. In this way I was always sure of receiving handsome remuneration for an evening's work, upon the presentation of the carcasses to the parties who employed me."

A DOG AT SCHOOL.

From The Chicago Tribune.

In the Oak Park public school there is a unique feature—not strictly an educational feat—

but watched them with a critical eye, and the children soon became used to his presence. So Jack was let alone, not only on the occasion of his first visit but later when he made a practice of attending every session, and now his position is as fixed as that of the principal.

"Professor" Cook is subjected to no confinement during his stay in the school building. He is allowed to roam about the rooms much as he in his wisdom deems best. He under-



THE OLD CORNWALLIS HOUSE AT ALPINE, N. J.

Occupied, according to tradition, by the British General after the fall of Fort Washington.

ure—in the person of Professor Jack Cook. Professor Cook, through heredity from his immediate ancestors, is a dog. Like Owney, the postal dog, he has mapped out a life road for himself—a pathway which runs parallel to the "road to learning."

Several years ago a large dog—a true American dog of good breeding but a true pedigree—made his appearance at the home of F. W. Cook, No. 404 Forest-ave. His high moral character made him a favorite with the family,

stands the spirit of the situation and sets an example of decorum. The children at first paid him considerable attention during "study hours," but he has become so much a fixture of the place that he is no longer noticed. Every morning when the school bell rings he sets out from home, and is never late at his post.

Never but twice has he interfered with recitations or made himself obnoxious. Once was when a small vulgar dog—a dog impossible in educated society—stopped outside the building

NEGROES IN CANADA.

THE RACE PREJUDICE IN THE DOMINION—THE CHARACTERISTICS OF THE NEGROES.

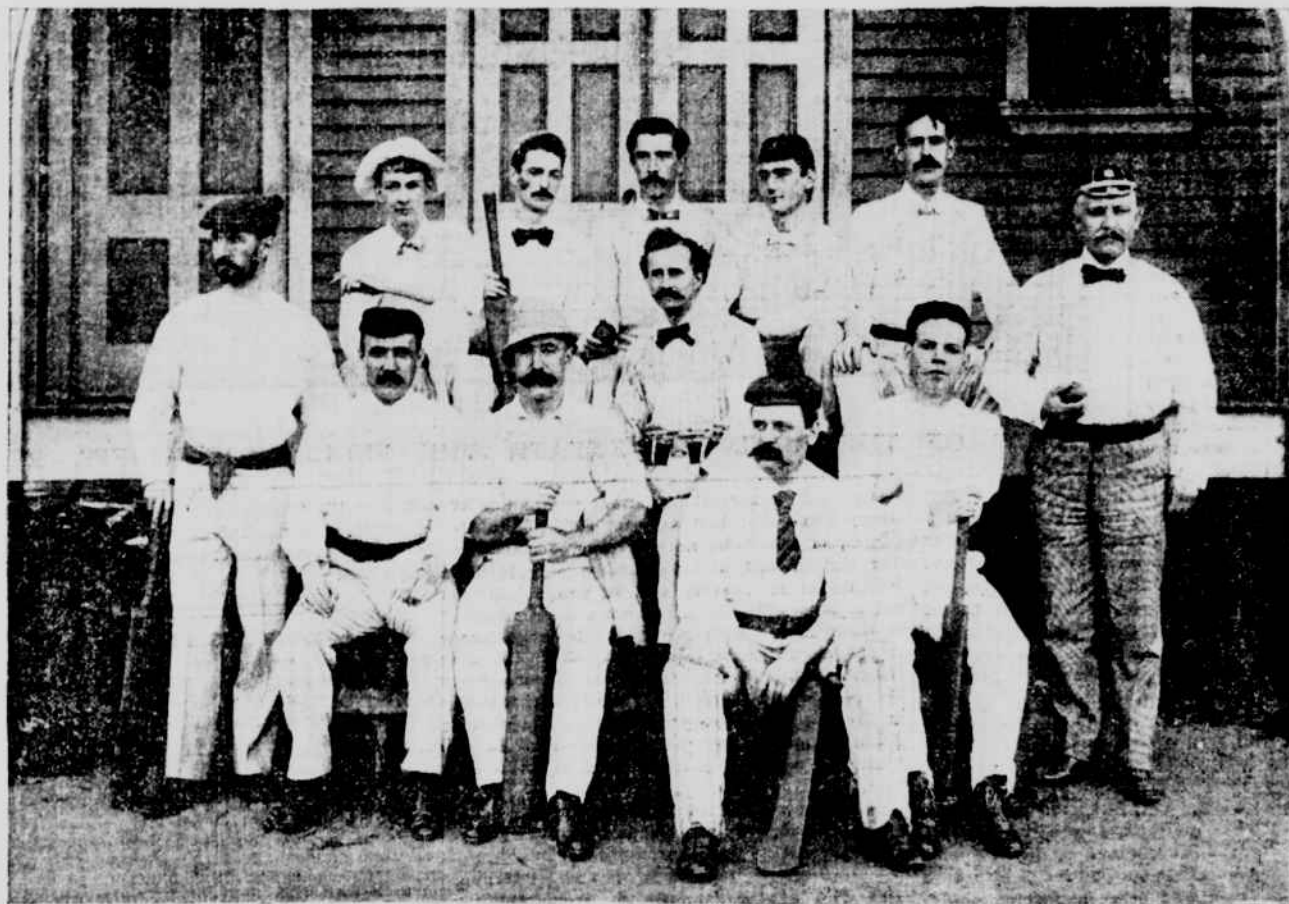
From The Toronto Mail and Empire.

The total colored population in Toronto is about eight hundred, almost the same as the French and Italians. The older generation of negroes are escaped slaves, who came here before the war, and have remained since. It will be remembered that negroes came to this country in large numbers during the days of slavery, but many returned when assured of their freedom. Some remained, however, and of these Toronto, Hamilton and Chatham come in for a good share. There are possibly not more than fifteen living here now of those who did not return, and, like their numbers, their days are getting few. The younger generation were mostly born in Canada. The greatest misfortune they have experienced was caused by almost total cessation of employment by city hotels of colored help, and since that time there have been many negroes whose employment has been more or less uncertain. Of such as are employed, a good number are in the Pullman car service, possibly more are barbers, four are letter-carriers, some are waiters and restaurant-keepers, others day laborers, and among those in special lines of business are a photographer, an ice merchant and a coal merchant. A large number do odd jobs of one sort and another, and possibly one-third are without steady employment. The women among them do a good deal of work, and they seem to have better opportunities of employment than the men. Quite a number are engaged as house servants, others do washing and laundry work and a few are engaged in dressmaking and sewing at home. They have not saved much money, though a few own a little property in the city. It is seldom that much crowding is found among them, and, taking them together, they must be regarded as very peaceable citizens. A few become troublesome at times, but, as a rule, the negro is inclined to be friendly with his neighbors and congenial to those whom he meets. They take earnestly to education, and are fond of reading. The children attend the public schools and hold their own with other pupils.

In religion they are becoming less emotional, though not less zealous than they have always been. They have two churches of their own, the British Episcopal and the African Methodist Episcopal; they also had a colored Baptist church on the corner of Queen and Victoria sts., but it has recently been abandoned. A good many attend the small missions in St. John's Ward. Some of their number belong to the Masons, the Odd Fellows and the Knights of Pythias. They generally avail themselves of the privileges of the franchise when occasion offers, but as a body have taken little interest in municipal affairs.

The colored people were strong in their opposition to the Sunday cars, some from religious motives and others because of their opposition to monopolies of any kind. They are, for the most part, in hearty accord with the union plan of organized labor, but on account of their small numbers have not taken a prominent part in it.

The colored man has proved himself a good citizen, and on this account it seems a pity that most of the young men among their number find it necessary to leave for the other side. They complain that it is difficult for them to secure places here which they are desirous and capable of filling, and that they have already been forced to leave. In the United States their labor and ability seem to be more appreciated. They hesitate before seeking places here,



THE BROOKLYN CRICKET CLUB.

A. BROWN. G. G. FRANCE. W. SPARKS. S. B. STANDFAST. H. SHILLSTONE. S. PEDLOW. F. J. LOUGHLIN. J. RODGERS. J. PEDLOW. H. HELMS. G. HAKE. R. C. M. BROWNE.

and he adopted the family name and became Jack Cook.

Mr. Cook's children attend the Central School, and Jack took it upon himself to walk to and from the building with them. One day he made his way into the building itself and thereby found his proper sphere. Since the early times discussed in "Mary's Little Lamb" it has been an unwritten law of the schoolroom that animals shall be excluded, but Jack Cook proved himself an uncommon animal and was allowed to remain. He took no part in the proceedings,

to give vent to a series of howls. "Professor" Jack mounted a window sill and by threats induced the small loafer to move on hurriedly. The other time was when he first saw callisthenic exercises. His excited applause on this occasion brought him into temporary disrepute, but after the matter had been sufficiently explained to him he desisted.

Professor Jack's last report card showed him perfect in deportment, perfect in punctuality and standing high in "science," upon which subject he is supposed to be deeply learned.

as they claim to find the white man is almost universally favored. They are none the less conscious of the efforts made by some to gain them a fair recognition, and where such have been made their gratitude is universally sincere. Especially were they grieved when one of their number, after having practised for six months in the band of a city regiment, and after having been granted his uniform, was refused admission when about to be sworn in, and given, as a reason, that he might look "like a black horse among a lot of white ones."